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## Document Number 10

Entry 10 of 12

File: USPT

Aug 3, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5232694

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5232694 A

TITLE: Canine corona virus vaccine

DATE-ISSUED: August 3, 1993

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

| NAME                       | CITY       | STATE | ZIP CODE | COUNTRY |
|----------------------------|------------|-------|----------|---------|
| Baxendale; William         | Huntingdon | N/A   | N/A      | GBX     |
| Chalmers; William S.<br>K. | St. Ives   | N/A   | N/A      | GBX     |

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/221.1; 435/235.1, 435/236, 435/237,  
435/238, 435/239

## CLAIMS:

We claim:

1. Vaccine for protecting a canine animal against a canine corona virus infection, comprising antigenic material derived from a canine corona virus strain that is neutralized by USDA antiserum at least 256 fold less than USDA virus is neutralized by USDA antiserum, but is neutralized by I-743 CCV antiserum, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
2. Method for the protection of a susceptible canine animal against a canine corona virus infection comprising administering an immunogenically effective amount of a vaccine according to claim 1 to the canine animal.
3. Vaccine of claim 1 comprising antigenic material derived by passaging the canine corona virus strain deposited at the Collection Nationale de Cultures de Micro-organismes of Institut Pasteur at Paris under accession number I-743.
4. Vaccine of claim 1 comprising antigenic material derived by inactivating the canine corona virus strain deposited at the Collection Nationale de Cultures de Micro-organismes of Institut Pasteur at Paris under accession number I-743.
5. Vaccine of claim 1 comprising antigenic material derived by lysing the canine corona virus strain deposited at the Collection Nationale de Cultures de

deposited at the Collection Nationale de Cultures de  
Micro-organismes of Institut Pasteur at Paris under  
accession number I-743.

|           |             |                   |                |                |                   |      |           |        |     |
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| Full      | Title       | Citation          | Front          | Review         | Classification    | Date | Reference | Claims | KMC |

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L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)  
 AN 1999:381231 SCISEARCH  
 GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 195CX  
 TI First report of porcine **circovirus** type 2 infection in Germany  
 AU Hinrichs U (Reprint); Ohlinger V F; Pesch S; Wang L; Tegeler R;  
 Delbeck F E J; Wendt M  
 CS TIERARZTLICHEN HSCH HANNOVER, AUSSENSTELLE EPIDEMIOLOGIE, BUSCHELER STR 9,  
 D-49456 BAKUM, GERMANY (Reprint); BIOSCREEN EUROPEAN VET DIS MANAGEMENT  
 CTR GMBH, MUNSTER, GERMANY; VET INFECT DIS ORG, SASKATOON, SK S7N 0W0,  
 CANADA  
 CYA GERMANY; CANADA  
 SO TIERARZTLICHE UMSCHAU, (1 MAY 1999) Vol. 54, No. 5, pp. 255-258.  
 Publisher: TERRA-VERLAG GMBH, POSTFACH 10 21 44, D-78421 KONSTANZ,  
 GERMANY.  
 ISSN: 0049-3864.  
 DT Article; Journal  
 FS AGRI  
 LA German  
 REC Reference Count: 11  
 \*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

=> d 18 ab

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)  
 AB In a farrow-to-finish swine production facility, reproductive  
 disorders  
 concerning prolonged parturition and reduced litter size were noticed.  
 Later losses increased during rearing and fattening period, and clinical  
 signs of coughing, tachypnoea and wasting were noticed.  
 Necropsy was performed on rearing and fattening pigs and a number of  
 different pathomorphological pictures were evident. Three of the animals  
 examined had an interstitial pneumonia. Front lung tissue of these pigs  
 porcine **circovirus** typ 2 was identified. The possible pathogenic

\*Polymerase Chain Reaction: VE, veterinary  
Sensitivity and Specificity  
Swine  
Swine Diseases: DI, diagnosis  
\*Swine Diseases: GE, genetics  
Swine Diseases: VI, virology

C

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 MEDLINE  
 AN 2000142849 MEDLINE  
 DN 20142849  
 TI PCR detection and characterization of **type-2** porcine **circovirus**.  
 AU Hamel A L; Lin L L; Sachvie C; Grudeski E; Nayar G P  
 CS Virology Laboratory, Veterinary Services, Manitoba Agriculture, Winnipeg.  
 SO CANADIAN JOURNAL OF VETERINARY RESEARCH, (2000 Jan) 64 (1) 44-52.  
 Journal code: CKL. ISSN: 0830-9000.  
 CY Canada  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 OS GENBANK-AF112862; GENBANK-AF109398; GENBANK-AF117753; GENBANK-AF109399; GENBANK-AF027217  
 EM 200005  
 EW 20000502  
 AB A polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay was developed for detecting porcine **circovirus** (PCV). The assay readily detected **type-2** PCV (PCV-2) and type-1 PCV (PCV-1). The PCR primers were designed based on DNA sequences conserved in all reported PCV genomes. Type 1 PCV and **type 2** PCV both produced 438 bp amplification products, which were easily identified and differentiated from one another by restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis. Porcine **circovirus** was detected in 55% (931/1693) of randomly tested pigs with various clinical signs and lesions, most of which were difficult to differentiate from those associated with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS). The PCR products from all positive clinical samples were identified by RFLP to be only PCV-2; DNA tested by PCR was extracted directly from one or more of lung, mesenteric or mediastinal lymph nodes, and tonsil. **Type 2** PCV was also detected in 6% (2/34) of DNA extracted directly from semen of randomly chosen healthy boars. Positive PCR reactions from 554 diseased pigs were characterized by RFLP and categorized into 5 different profiles (A-E), of which 82.8% were PCV-2A (456/554), 3.0% were PCV-2B (17/554), 9.9% were PCV-2C (55/554), 1.1% were PCV-2D (6/554), and 3.2% were PCV-2E (18/554). The complete genomic nucleotide sequences of PCV-2A, B, C, D, and E were determined and found to have at least 95% homology compared with one another and with all other PCV-2 found in the GenBank database. All PCV-2 had less than 76% homology with PCV-1. This PCR assay will hopefully be useful to veterinary diagnostic laboratories for routine testing and surveillance of infection with PCV-2. The RFLP profiling system might be useful for preliminary characterization and identification of PCV isolates and might also benefit studies on the molecular epidemiology of PCV.  
 CT Check Tags: Animal  
 Base Sequence  
 Circoviridae Infections: DI, diagnosis  
 Circoviridae Infections: GE, genetics  
 \*Circoviridae Infections: VE, veterinary  
 \***Circovirus: GE, genetics**  
 DNA Primers  
 \*DNA, Viral: AN, analysis  
 Epidemiology, Molecular  
 Molecular Sequence Data

d 18

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GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 195CX  
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CS TIERARZTLICHEN HSCH HANNOVER, AUSSENSTELLE EPIDEMIOLOGIE, BUSCHELER STR 9,  
D-49456 BAKUM, GERMANY (Reprint); BIOSCREEN EUROPEAN VET DIS MANAGEMENT  
CTR GMBH, MUNSTER, GERMANY; VET INFECT DIS ORG, SASKATOON, SK S7N 0W0,  
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=> d l11 1-17 ti

- L11 ANSWER 1 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (**PMWS**) in pigs in France: Clinical observations from follow-up studies on affected farms.
- L11 ANSWER 2 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Characterisation of PCV-2 isolates from Spain, Germany and France.
- L11 ANSWER 3 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Reproduction of lesions of postweaning multisystemic wasting syndrome by infection of conventional pigs with porcine circovirus type 2 alone or in combination with porcine parvovirus.
- L11 ANSWER 4 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Porcine circoviruses.
- L11 ANSWER 5 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Detection of porcine circovirus from lesions of a pig with wasting disease in Japan.
- L11 ANSWER 6 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI In-situ hybridization for the detection of porcine circovirus in pigs with postweaning multisystemic wasting syndrome.
- L11 ANSWER 7 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI A comparison of in situ hybridization and immunohistochemistry for the detection of a new porcine circovirus in formalin-fixed tissues from pigs with post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (**PMWS**).
- L11 ANSWER 8 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Experimental inoculation of conventional pigs with tissues homogenates from pigs with post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome.
- L11 ANSWER 9 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Lack of evidence of conserved lentiviral sequences in pigs with post weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome.
- L11 ANSWER 10 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Typing of porcine circovirus in clinical specimens by multiplex PCR.
- L11 ANSWER 11 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Experimental reproduction of severe wasting disease by co-infection of pigs with porcine circovirus and porcine parvovirus.
- L11 ANSWER 12 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Pathological, immunohistochemical, and in-situ hybridization studies of natural cases of postweaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (**PMWS**) in pigs.
- L11 ANSWER 13 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Detection of a novel strain of porcine circovirus in pigs with postweaning multisystemic wasting syndrome.
- L11 ANSWER 14 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

TI Nucleotide sequence of porcine circovirus associated with postweaning multisystemic wasting syndrome in pigs.

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
TI Repeatability of nerve thickness assessment in the clinical examination for leprosy.

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TI Management of childhood pneumonia by traditional birth attendants.

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